

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 27, 2005

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	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L31	L29 and (optical\$4 near3 interfac\$4)	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L30	L29 same optical\$4	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L29	l26 same (circuit near2 traces)	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	L28	L27 not l15	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L27	L26 with (slot adj connector)	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L26	(coupl\$4 near5 memory near5 (power adj (source or supply)))	880
<input type="checkbox"/>	L25	l13 and L22	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	L24	l11 and L22	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	L23	l6 and L22	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L22	l19 or l20 or L21	4723
<input type="checkbox"/>	L21	711/105,170.ccls.	2429
<input type="checkbox"/>	L20	710/105,301.ccls.	1114
<input type="checkbox"/>	L19	710/13,62,72.ccls.	1306
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	US-5363367-A.did.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	US-5363367-A.did.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	US-6837626-B1.did.	1
	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	l5 with l8	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	l5 same l8	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	l5 and l8	113
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L11 same trace	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L10 same (board or card)	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 same (memory or storage)	142
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 same (processor or cpu or computer)	1086
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	((conver\$4 or translat\$4) with (electrical adj signals) with (optical adj signals))	9683
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 same (optical\$4 near2 interfac\$4)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 with memory	52
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	(computer near5 (optical\$4 near2 (interconnect\$4 or connect\$4)))	1370

<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(computer with optical\$4 with (interconnect\$4 or connect\$4))	10590
		<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	11 or 12	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	6662243.pn.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	6519658.pn.	2

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L7: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Mar 23, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6711095 B1

TITLE: Expenable/recoverable voice and data communications system buoy

CLAIMS:

10. The communication system of claim 9 wherein said data interface members are optical connector elements connecting optical data, and said computer/memory module in said buoy and said computer/data-storage in said submersible have suitable optical data converters to convert the data to and from optical form.

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L7: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Nov 8, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5361775 A

TITLE: Method for determining muscle endurance and sensitivity to fatigue

Detailed Description Text (11):

The programming of the recorder is guided by an LC-display F. The data recorded in the memory is transferred to a PC computer through the optical transmitter, G. Connected between the optical transmitter G and the optical interface card H, installed in the computer, is an optical fiber cable along which data is transferred using infra red light.

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L15: Entry 2 of 10

File: PGPB

Jun 19, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030111538 A1

TITLE: OPTICAL CONNECTION APPARATUS FOR HAND-HELD PERSONAL COMPUTER AND DOCKING STATION

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0010] The objective of the present invention is achieved by an optical connecting apparatus for a hand-held personal computer (HHPC) and a docking station, comprising: a first optical module installed in the HHPC, having a first optical device which converts an electrical signal and/or an optical signal into an optical signal and/or an electrical signal, respectively; a second optical module installed in the docking station, having a second optical device which converts an electrical signal and/or an optical signal into an optical signal and/or an electrical signal, respectively; and a coupling unit which slidably couples the HHPC and the docking station such that coupling sides of the HHPC and the docking station contact each other, thereby aligning the first and second optical devices for optical transmission and reception.

CLAIMS:

1. An optical connecting apparatus for a hand-held personal computer (HHPC) and a docking station, comprising: a first optical module installed in the HHPC, having a first optical device which converts an electrical signal and/or an optical signal into an optical signal and/or an electrical signal, respectively; a second optical module installed in the docking station, having a second optical device which converts an electrical signal and/or an optical signal into an optical signal and/or an electrical signal, respectively; and a coupling unit which slidably couples the HHPC and the docking station such that coupling sides of the HHPC and the docking station contact each other, thereby aligning the first and second optical devices for optical transmission and reception.

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L15: Entry 4 of 10

File: PGPB

Sep 26, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020138637 A1

TITLE: Computer architecture and software cells for broadband networks

CLAIMS:

36. The method of claim 28, wherein said computer processor comprises an optical interface and an optical waveguide connected to said optical interface, and further comprising converting electrical signals generated by said processor to optical signals for transmission from said computer processor over said waveguide and converting optical signals transmitted to said processor over said waveguide to electrical signals.

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L14: Entry 11 of 15

File: USPT

Feb 11, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5602863 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Surface-emitting laser diode array and driving method thereof, photodetector, photodetector array, optical interconnection system, and multiwavelength optical communication system

Brief Summary Text (14):

Since the prior art surface-emitting DBR-LD array outputs a high power laser light in a direction perpendicular to the main surface of the substrate, it is employed as a semiconductor light emitting element for optical interconnection of signals between a plurality of computers or for optical interconnection of signals in a computer, i.e., signals between a plurality of boards or on each board or signals between a plurality of chips. This optical interconnection system requires means for converting electrical signals into light, means for transmitting optical signals, and means for converting optical signals into electrical signals. A semiconductor light emitting element (for example, a semiconductor laser), an optical waveguide, and a semiconductor light responsive element are respectively employed for those means. FIG. 18 (a) is a schematic diagram illustrating an optical interconnection system using an optical waveguide (hereinafter referred to as optical waveguide interconnection), and FIG. 18 (b) is a schematic diagram illustrating an optical interconnection system using no waveguide (hereinafter referred to as spatial optical interconnection).

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L14: Entry 13 of 15

File: USPT

Jul 21, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5132827 A

TITLE: Optical fibre communication link for connecting a peripheral device to a computer system

Detailed Description Text (6):

FIG. 4 shows a functional block diagram of the computer system 26 interconnected by optical fibre 28 to peripheral device 30. The computer system 26 further includes video generator 32, transmitter (T) 34 and LED 36. The peripheral device 30 includes photo diode 38 and receiver 40. Details of of the transmitter (T) 34 and receiver (RCVR) 40 are set forth in FIGS. 2 and 3, respectively, and are described below. Suffice it to say that video signal 13 and synchronization (sync) pulse 12 are processed by T 34 (details given below) to generate the video signal of FIG. 1 (details given above). The video signal is converted by LED 36 into an optical signal and transmitted along optical fibre 28 to photo diode 38 which converts the optical signal into an electrical signal and forwards it to the RCVR 40. The electrical signal is processed by RCVR 40 (details given below) to generate video signal 21 and synchronization signal 23. The video generator (Gen) 32 which generates the video signal 13 and sync pulse 12 are conventional off-the-shelf devices. For example, pages 170-171 of "Computer Data Displays," by Samuel Davis, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969, describes a digital to video display processing subsystem for generating video and sync signals. Such a system or any other conventional system could be used to generate video signals 13 and sync signals or pulses 12. To the extent necessary, the cited literature is incorporated herein by reference.

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